

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

744 P Street, Sacramento, California 95814



September 21, 2001

ALL-COUNTY INFORMATION NOTICE NO.I-81-01

TO: ALL COUNTY WELFARE DIRECTORS
ALL SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES
COORDINATORS

**REASON FOR THIS
TRANSMITTAL**

- ☐ State Law Change
- ☐ Federal Law or
Regulation Change
- ☐ Court Order
- ☐ Clarification Requested by
One or More Counties
- ☒ Initiated by CDSS

SUBJECT: SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES PROGRAM

The purpose of this All-County Information Notice is to remind counties of their administrative duties as set forth in Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) Section 10500 to provide applicants with information regarding the Special Circumstances Program (SCP).

As required by WIC Section 10500, counties have a statutory duty to assist applicants in obtaining all the aid they are entitled to, including being able to provide them with adequate information about all programs available in their county. This includes how and where to get an application, who to call regarding benefits and services, answering questions, and assisting applicants with completing any required forms. To comply with WIC Section 10500, front-line staff and any other staff who respond to inquiries from the public and potential applicants regarding benefits or services must be able to provide this information.

Additionally, the court in Thornton vs. Carlson ordered the Department to employ reasonable means of giving notice of the availability of SCP to all Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment (SSI/SSP) recipients. This required the Department to conduct a costly mass mailing to all SSI/SSP recipients. (A copy of Thornton vs. Carlson and the notice is enclosed with this ACIN.) Counties have a continuing statutory obligation to ensure the availability of that information to potential applicants.

Please provide all staff with SCP information and county contact names and numbers (enclosed) to ensure that each applicant or recipient is provided with the information needed to obtain assistance when inquiring about benefits or services. One easy way to offer the required information to potential applicants is to make available copies of the enclosed notice originally sent by the department. One or more copies of this notice could also be posted conspicuously in the reception area of the County Welfare Offices.

If you have any questions about this notice, please contact Rolonda Moen, of the Cash Assistance Programs Unit at (916) 229-4598.

Sincerely,

Original Document Signed By
Donna L. Mandelstam on 9/21/01

DONNA L. MANDELSTAM
Deputy Director
Disability and Adult Programs Division

Enclosures

Thornton v. Carlson (1992) 4 Cal.App.4th 1249 , 6 Cal.Rptr.2d 375

[No. A051466. First Dist., Div. Three. Mar 25, 1992.]

SHIRLEY THORNTON et al., Plaintiffs and Respondents, v. LONNIE M. CARLSON, as Interim Director, etc., Defendant and Appellant.

(Superior Court of Alameda County, No. 664292-3, Demetrios P. Agretelis, Judge.)

(Opinion by White, P. J., with Merrill and Chin, JJ., concurring.)

COUNSEL

Daniel E. Lungren, Attorney General, Charlton Holland III, Assistant Attorney General, Stephanie Wald and Harlan E. Van Wye, Deputy Attorneys General, and Victor G. Binsacca for Defendant and Appellant.

Alan Lieberman, Clare Pastore, Melinda R. Bird and Tanya Broder for Plaintiffs and Respondents. [4 Cal.App.4th 1253]

OPINION

WHITE, P. J.

Lonnie M. Carlson, as Interim Director of the California Department of Social Services (Department), appeals from an order granting a preliminary injunction. The injunction prevents the Department from enforcing certain administrative regulations which implement a state program providing emergency payments to Supplemental Security Income recipients. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 12550.) fn. 1 We reverse in part and affirm in part.

I Facts

In California, eligible aged, blind or disabled persons receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) which is funded jointly by the federal and state governments. fn. 2 (§§ 12000-12351; 42 U.S.C. § 1381 et seq.) The maximum monthly SSI payment for an aged or disabled person is \$630. Blind recipients receive \$704. (§ 12200, subds. (a) & (c).)

In 1973, the California Legislature also established a fully state-funded program to provide additional emergency payments to SSI recipients. (Stats. 1973, ch. 1216.) The enabling legislation states that the purpose of the program is to "meet the needs of [SSI] recipients ... under emergency or special circumstances in the event that the federal government makes no provision for such payment" (§ 12500.) The law defines "special circumstances" as "those which are not common to all recipients and which arise out of need for certain goods or services, and physical infirmities or other conditions peculiar on a nonrecurring basis, to the individual's situation. Special circumstances shall include replacement of essential household furniture and equipment, or clothing when lost, damaged or destroyed by a catastrophe, necessary moving expenses, required housing repairs and unmet shelter needs." (§ 12550, *italics added*.)

The present case focuses on the meaning of the phrase "unmet shelter needs." Shortly after the statute was enacted, the Department adopted regulations (effective Jan. 1, 1974) which severely limited the circumstances under which payments would be provided for "unmet shelter needs." (Eligibility assistance standard (EAS) 46-425.) In particular, the regulations only permitted expenses for

relocation where the recipient already had housing [4 Cal.App.4th 1254] and was required to move "because of eviction or current housing is unsafe or unhealthful as determined by the county welfare department, ..." (EAS 46-425.232.) fn. 3 Although the regulations were amended in November of 1988, they still restricted relocation payments to those cases where it was "necessary because of eviction or because current housing i[s] unsafe or unhealthful as determined by the [county welfare department]." (EAS 46-425.66.) fn. 4 In short, the regulations contemplated that the special circumstances program was designed to meet the "unmet shelter needs" of persons who had lost housing for specific reasons, not the needs of persons who had no housing in the first instance (what we would today call the "homeless").

In April of 1990, several SSI recipients and the Homeless Union of Oakland (hereafter plaintiffs) filed a class action suit challenging the regulations promulgated by the Department. In particular, the plaintiffs alleged that the regulations too narrowly defined the circumstances in which benefits could be paid for "unmet shelter needs." The plaintiffs claimed the regulations were too restrictive in the following respects: First, assistance for securing permanent housing is improperly limited to costs "necessary because of eviction or because current housing is unsafe or unhealthful as determined by the [county welfare department]." Second, no assistance is available to pay for temporary housing. Third, there is no provision for payment of costs necessary to prevent eviction. And fourth, the \$300 maximum payment for required deposits to secure rental housing is inadequate. In addition, the suit alleged that the Department had not provided SSI recipients with reasonable and effective notice of the benefits available through the special circumstances program.

Following a hearing, the trial court granted plaintiffs' request for a preliminary injunction. The court's order enjoined the Department from: "1. Denying Special Circumstances assistance to otherwise eligible SSI recipients who have unmet shelter needs on the grounds that they are unable to [4 Cal.App.4th 1255] provide independent documentation of an eviction or a forced move from unsafe or unhealthful housing; [¶] 2. Denying Special Circumstances assistance to otherwise eligible SSI recipients who are unable to immediately secure permanent housing and whose unmet shelter need is for temporary shelter; [¶] 3. Denying Special Circumstances assistance to otherwise eligible SSI recipients who reside in rental housing to enable such persons to prevent eviction and remain in their present housing; [¶] 4. Failing to employ reasonable means of giving notice of the availability [of] Special Circumstances assistance to all SSI recipients" The order specifically compelled the Department to meet with plaintiffs' counsel and to prepare a plan for providing effective notice of the special circumstances program within 30 days of the date of the order.

[1] (See fn. 5.) The Department has appealed from this order. fn. 5

II

[2] The decision to grant a preliminary injunction generally lies within the sound discretion of the trial court and will not be disturbed on appeal absent an abuse of discretion. (*DeYoung v. City of San Diego* (1983) 147 Cal.App.3d 11, 16 [194 Cal.Rptr. 722].) Normally, the trial court must determine whether defendants would suffer greater harm from issuance of the preliminary injunction than the plaintiffs would suffer from its refusal. In making this determination, the court must consider the degree of probability that the plaintiffs will ultimately prevail on the merits. (*Id.*, at p. 17; *IT Corp. v. County of Imperial* (1983) 35 Cal.3d 63, 69-70 [196 Cal.Rptr. 715, 672 P.2d 121].) [3] However, where, as here, the trial court's decision to grant an injunction is based solely on an interpretation of a statute, we review the matter as a question of law, and are not bound by the abuse of discretion standard. Instead, we determine whether the trial court's interpretation of the statute is correct as a matter of law, and do not consider the relative harm suffered by the parties. (*DeYoung, supra*, at p. 17; *City of Santa Monica v. Yarmark* (1988) 203 Cal.App.3d 153, 161 [249 Cal.Rptr. 732].)

[4a] We conclude the trial court erred when it construed the statute to invalidate the Department's regulations.

[5] The rules of statutory construction applicable to this case were recently summarized by Division One of this district: "On the one hand, 'when statutory language is clear and unambiguous, "there is no need for construction, and courts should not indulge in it." ' [Citations.] ... [¶] On [4 Cal.App.4th 1256] the other hand, '[t]he meaning of the words of a statute or, to use the alternative approach favored by many courts, the intent of the Legislature, can only be determined with reference to the context in which the words are used; that is, with reference to such purpose as may be discerned from examining the entire enactment of which the words are part Thus, "in analyzing the legislative usage of certain words, ' "the objective sought to be achieved by a statute as well as the evil to be prevented is of prime consideration" ' [Citations omitted.]' ... The courts resist blind obedience to the putative "plain meaning" of a statutory phrase where literal interpretation would defeat the Legislature's central objective.' [Citation.] ... 'The words of a statute will not be literally construed if this would cause an absurd result, or if it would fail to give effect to the manifest purposes of the statute in light of its legislative history.' [Citations.]" (Farnow v. Superior Court (1990) 226 Cal.App.3d 481, 485-486 [276 Cal.Rptr. 275].)

Initially, we note that the statutory phrase at issue here-"unmet shelter needs"-is neither clear nor unambiguous. The phrase is so broad that it could be construed to include almost any "need" occasioned by almost any reason. Thus, the phrase demanded administrative interpretation. [6] Viewing the phrase in the context of the legislation in which it appears, it is clear that the Legislature did not intend to meet all "unmet shelter needs" of all SSI recipients. The relevant statute-section 12550-appears as part of a legislative chapter entitled "Emergency Payments and Special Circumstances for Aged, Blind and Disabled." Section 12500 states that "[t]he purpose of this chapter is to provide payment to meet the needs of [SSI] recipients under ... emergency or special circumstances" Section 12550 defines "special circumstances" as those which are "not common to all recipients" and which are "peculiar on a nonrecurring basis, to the individual's situation." Examples of "special circumstances" include "replacement of essential household furniture and equipment, or clothing when lost, damaged or destroyed by a catastrophe, ..." (§ 12550.) Thus, the legislation appears to contemplate that "special circumstances" are created by some nonrecurring event or change in circumstances.

Having concluded that the phrase "unmet shelter needs" requires administrative clarification, and that the Legislature intended that "special circumstances" be premised on some nonrecurring event or change in circumstances, we come to the crux of this case: namely, the traditional deference which courts have shown administrative interpretation of statutes, particularly where the Legislature has acquiesced in the interpretation. [7] " 'Consistent administrative construction of a statute over many years, particularly when it originated with those charged with putting the statutory [4 Cal.App.4th 1257] machinery into effect, is entitled to great weight' " (Gay Law Students Assn. v. Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. (1979) 24 Cal.3d 458, 491 [156 Cal.Rptr. 14, 595 P.2d 592], quoting DiGiorgio Fruit Corp. v. Dept of Employment (1961) 56 Cal.2d 54, 61-62 [13 Cal.Rptr. 663, 362 P.2d 487]; DeYoung v. City of San Diego, supra, 147 Cal.App.3d at p. 18.) This is particularly true where the Legislature and other interested parties have long acquiesced in the interpretation. (Lute v. Governing Board (1988) 202 Cal.App.3d 1177, 1183 [249 Cal.Rptr. 161]; Anderson v. San Francisco Rent Stabilization & Arbitration Bd. (1987) 192 Cal.App.3d 1336, 1343 [237 Cal.Rptr. 894]; Steelgard, Inc. v. Jannsen (1985) 171 Cal.App.3d 79, 88 [217 Cal.Rptr. 152].) "Under these circumstances, the administrative practice will be upheld ' "unless it is clearly erroneous or unauthorized." ' " (Steelgard, Inc. v. Jannsen, supra, 171 Cal.App.3d at p. 88, italics in original, quoting Richfield Oil Corp. v. Crawford (1952) 39 Cal.2d 729, 736 [249 P.2d 600].)

[4b] Here, the Department followed the relevant administrative practices for more than 16 years before those practices were challenged by the plaintiffs in this lawsuit. That is, for more than 16 years the Department conditioned relocation assistance on a showing that a move was necessary because of eviction or unsafe or unhealthful housing; provided no payments to cover the cost of temporary housing; and provided no payments to cover costs necessary to prevent eviction. Each year during that time, the Legislature had the opportunity to broaden the scope of "unmet shelter needs," but did not do so. "The Legislature is presumed to be aware of a long-standing administrative practice If the

Legislature, as here, makes no substantial modifications to the act, there is a strong indication that the administrative practice [is] consistent with the legislative intent." (Horn v. Swoap (1974) 41 Cal.App.3d 375, 382 [116 Cal.Rptr. 113]; Lute v. Governing Board, supra, 202 Cal.App.3d at p. 1183; Napa Valley Educators' Assn. v. Napa Valley Unified School Dist. (1987) 194 Cal.App.3d 243, 252 [239 Cal.Rptr. 395].)

Here, however, the "indication that the administrative practice [is] consistent with the legislative intent" is even stronger because the narrow scope of the regulations were specifically brought to the Legislature's attention. In the report of the legislative analyst to the joint legislative budget committee on the 1975-1976 fiscal budget, the analyst pointed out that the special circumstances program was funded in its first year for approximately \$7.7 million, but actual spending was closer to \$1.5 million. (Rep. of the Legis. Analyst to the Joint Legis. Budget Com., Analysis of the Budget Bill for Fiscal Year 1975-1976, p. 556.) In explaining the great disparity between estimated and actual expenditures under the program, the legislative analyst stated that one of the factors leading to a low level of expenditures was the fact that "the [4 Cal.App.4th 1258] regulations issued by the department are extremely restrictive, making it impossible for many prospective recipients to qualify for benefits." (Ibid., italics added.) Nevertheless, despite this specific information, the Legislature took no action to broaden the scope of the benefits provided under the Department's regulations.

In summary, the term "unmet shelter needs" is ambiguous; nothing in the regulations clearly contradicts the statutory language; and the Legislature has acquiesced in the Department's administrative practices for more than 16 years, despite being informed that the regulations implementing the program are "extremely restrictive." In these circumstances, we believe the courts must defer to the administrative interpretation of the statutory language. Thus, we reverse paragraphs 1 through 3 of the preliminary injunction (which enjoin the Department from denying special circumstances assistance for specific reasons).

III

[8] Nevertheless, we affirm the portion of the preliminary injunction which orders the Department to employ reasonable means of giving notice of the availability of special circumstances assistance to all SSI recipients, and to form a plan for doing so. Section 10500 provides that "[e]very person administering aid under any public assistance program shall ... perform his duties in such a manner as to secure for every person the amount of aid to which he is entitled, ..." Moreover, the welfare laws are to be "actively enforced." (Hansen v. Department of Social Services (1987) 193 Cal.App.3d 283, 290 [238 Cal.Rptr. 232], quoting Robbins v. Superior Court (1985) 38 Cal.3d 199, 208 [211 Cal.Rptr. 398, 695 P.2d 695].) Implicit in this duty is a requirement that the Department adequately advise SSI recipients of the rights and benefits to which they are entitled. (See Diaz v. Quitoriano (1969) 268 Cal.App.2d 807, 810-811 & fn. 6 [74 Cal.Rptr. 358].)

Plaintiffs presented ample evidence that the special circumstances program is not consistently publicized in all California counties, and that many SSI recipients are unaware of the program. As an extreme example, in San Bernardino County, where more than 31,000 SSI recipients lived in December 1988, not a single person received a special circumstances grant in that month or at any time in 1989. By contrast, Mendocino County, with less than 3,000 SSI recipients, granted 44 special circumstances applications in December 1988 alone. A 1977 survey indicated that only 17 percent of SSI recipients were aware of the special circumstances program and there is evidence this lack of awareness continued into the late 1980's. Moreover, all of the named plaintiffs in this class action were unaware of the special circumstances program until they heard about it from counsel. [4 Cal.App.4th 1259]

Because the trial court's determination on this final point was based more on an examination of the evidence rather than an interpretation of a statute, we believe this portion of the preliminary injunction is entitled to the traditional deference accorded a trial court's power to grant a preliminary injunction. (See text, ante, at p. 1255.) We find no abuse of the trial court's discretion on this point.

IV

Paragraphs 1 through 3 of the order granting preliminary injunction (which enjoin the Department from denying special circumstances assistance for specific reasons) are reversed. In all other respects, the order is affirmed. Costs are to be shared equally among the parties.

Merrill, J., and Chin, J., concurred.

FN 1. Unless otherwise indicated, all further statutory references are to the Welfare and Institutions Code.

FN 2. The jointly funded benefits are referred to as "SSI/SSP" benefits. For purposes of brevity, we refer to them as "SSI" benefits.

FN 3. The original regulation provided in pertinent part: ".232 Recipient(s) Does not Own his Home [¶] When moving is necessary because of eviction or current housing is unsafe or unhealthful as determined by the county welfare department, payment shall be allowed to cover costs o[f] securing suitable housing as designated below. [¶] a. If the recipient or recipient couple is moving to rental housing, payment under this section shall be limited to: [¶] (1) required utility deposits; [¶] (2) first and last month's rental; and [¶] (3) cleaning fees."

FN 4. The present regulation provides in pertinent part: ".66 Supplemental moving expenses, including the required costs of securing suitable housing as designated below, necessary because of eviction or because current housing i[s] unsafe or unhealthful as determined by the CWD. [¶] .661 Payment for securing housing shall be limited to one time only for each recipient unless it is determined by the CWD that the applicant(s) did not cause the need for another move. [¶] .662 If the recipient(s) is renting housing, payment up to a maximum of \$300 per move under this section shall be limited to: [¶] .6621 Required deposits for gas, water, sewage, electricity including hoo[k]-up fees, and installation charges for a telephone. [¶] .6622 First and last months' rent when required by the landlord to secure the rental housing. ... [¶] .6623 Cleaning fees and/or security deposits."

FN 5. An order granting a preliminary injunction is appealable. (Code Civ. Proc., § 904.1, subd. (f); 9 Witkin, Cal. Procedure (3d ed. 1985) Appeal, § 98, p. 117.)

**SPECIAL FUNDS FOR AGED, BLIND AND
DISABLED PERSONS MAY BE AVAILABLE TO YOU**

**IF YOU RECEIVE SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)
STATE SUPPLEMENTARY PAYMENT (SSP)
IN-HOME SUPPORTIVE SERVICES (IHSS) OR
CASH ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR IMMIGRANTS (CAPI)
YOU MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR AN EMERGENCY PAYMENT FROM THE**

“SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES PROGRAM”

**AFTER A CATASTROPHE
(such as flood, fire, or earthquake)**

OR

**TO MAINTAIN SAFE AND HEALTHFUL HOUSING
(such as home repair, essential appliances, cook stove, refrigerator, space heater, water heater
or certain moving expenses or unmet shelter needs)**

**TO APPLY FOR A SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES PROGRAM PAYMENT OR
FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION,
PLEASE CALL THE NUMBER FOR THE COUNTY WHERE YOU LIVE
NUMBERS ARE LISTED ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS NOTICE.**

**A FULL ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION PROCESS INCLUDING VERIFICATION OF THE
NEED IS REQUIRED BEFORE PAYMENT CAN BE MADE.**

For a translation of this notice, you should contact the County Welfare Department where you live

**SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES PROGRAM
COUNTY CONTACTS 2001**

| | COUNTY/ADDRESS | CONTACT | PHONE # | FAX # | E-MAIL ADDRESS |
|---|--|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Alameda County Welfare Department 8000 Edgewater Drive Oakland, CA 94621 | Mildred Karstens | (510) 639-1269 | (510) 567-8039 | <u>mkarstens@co.alameda.ca.us</u> |
| 2 | Alpine County Social Services 75A Diamond Valley Road Markleeville, CA 96120 | Lee-Ann Coyan | (530) 694-2235 | (530) 694-2252 | <u>coyan@qbis.com</u> |
| 3 | Amador County Health & Human Services Agency 1003 Broadway Jackson, CA 95642 | Ed Grandon | (209) 223-6631 | (209) 223-6579 | |
| 4 | Butte County Adult Services P O Box 1649 Oroville, CA 95965 | Tom Baughman | (530) 538-3707 | (530) 534-5745 | <u>tbaughman@dsw.mcen.org</u> |
| 5 | Calaveras County Social Welfare Department 891 Mountain Ranch Road San Andreas, CA 95249 | Shirley Ryan | (209) 754-6613 | (209) 754-6724 | <u>sryan@co.calaveras.ca.us</u> |
| 6 | Colusa County Social Welfare Department 251 E. Webster Street Colusa, CA 95932 | Donna Dennis | (530) 458-0280 | (530) 458-0492 | <u>Dennida@cws.state.ca.us</u> |
| 7 | Contra Costa Employment & Human Services Department 2530 Arnold Dr, Suite 300 Martinez, CA 94553 | Lisa Braxton | (925) 313-1903 | (925) 313-1694 | |

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|----|--|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|--|
| 8 | Del Norte County Department of Health and Social Services 880 Northcrest Drive Crescent City, CA 95531 | Byron Evans | (707) 464-3191 | (707) 465-1783 | |
| 9 | El Dorado County Dept of Social Services 3057 Briw Ridge Road Placerville, CA 95667 | Matthew LePore | (530) 642-7341 | (530) 621-2518 | |
| 10 | Fresno County Dept of Adult Services P O Box 1912 Fresno, CA 93750-0001 | Chris Ortega | (559) 453-4483 | (559) 453-4222 | Cortegaa@fresno.ca.gov ihornback@fresno.ca.gov |
| 11 | Glenn County HRA Social Services Div. 420 East Laurel Street P O Box 611 Willows, CA 95988 | Dorothy Ehorn | (530) 934-6514 ext. 145 | (530) 934-6521 | |
| 12 | Humboldt County Department of Health and Human Services 929 Koster Street Eureka, CA 95501 Attn: GO01 | Denise Landry | (707) 269-4123 | (707) 445-6098 | denise_landry@mail.co.humboldt.ca.us |
| 13 | Imperial County Dept of Social Services 315 South Waterman El Centro, CA 92243 | Lois Robertson | (760) 337-7702 | (707) 337-5870 | |
| 14 | Inyo County Social Services Department Drawer A Independence, CA 93526 | Liz Johnson | (760) 878-0337 | (760) 878-0266 | |

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|----|---|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--|
| 15 | Kern County Dept of Aging & Adult Services 5357 Truxton Avenue Bakersfield, CA 93309 | Robin Garden | (661) 868-1095 | (661) 868-0921 | gardenr@co.kern.ca.us |
| 16 | Kings County Human Services Agency 1200 South Drive Hanford, CA 93230 | Marlene Chambers | (559) 582-3241 ext. 4499 | (559) 585-0346 | |
| 17 | Lake County Social Services P O Box 9000 Lower Lake, CA 95453 | Reba McCauley | (707) 995-4247 | (707) 995-4594 | |
| 18 | Lassen County Welfare Department 720 Richmond Road Susanville, CA 96130 | Elizabeth Novell | (530) 251-8153 | (530) 257-8277 | |
| 19 | Los Angeles County Dept. of Public Social Services 12860 Crossroads Parkway South City of Industry, CA 91746 | Addie Ford | (562) 908-8520 | (562) 908-0843 | |
| 20 | Madera County Dept of Public Welfare 720 East Yosemite Madera, CA 93638 | Janet Wallace | (559) 675-2374 | (559) 675-7690 | jwallace@mcdoss |
| 21 | Marin County Dept of Health and Human Services 20 N. San Pedro Road Suite 2022 San Rafael, CA 94903 | Miriam Rimkeit | (415) 499-6026 | (415) 499-6750 | mrimkeit@marin.org |

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| 22 | Mariposa County Human Services Social Services Division P O Box 7 Mariposa, CA 95338 | Jill Braswell | (209) 966-2131 | (209) 966-5943 | |
| 23 | Mendocino County Dept of Social Services P O Box 839 Ukiah, CA 95482 | Kathleen Dolan | (707) 463-7812 | (707) 483-7979 | dolank@mcdss.org |
| 24 | Merced County Human Services Agency P O Box 112 Merced, CA 95341 | Ernie Bong | (209) 385-7371 | (209) 725-3836 | |
| 24 | Modoc County Dept of Social Services 120 North Main Street Alturas, CA 96101 | Pauline Cravens | (530) 233-6501 | (530) 233-2136 | |
| 26 | Mono County Dept of Social Services P O Box 2969 Mammoth Lakes, CA 93546- | Jan Priddy | (760) 934-3511 | (760) 924-5431 | jpmmono@qnet.com |
| 27 | Monterey County Dept of Social Services 1000 South Main St, Ste 202 Salinas, CA 93901 | Gail Terry, Fiscal Sue Appeal, Prgm | (831) 755-4430 (831) 755-8564 | (831) 755-8476 (831) 755-8467 | Gterry@redshift.com Sappeal@redshift.com |
| 28 | Napa County Health/Human Services Dept 2261 Elm Street Napa, CA 94558 | Richard Harry | (707) 259-8109 | (707) 259-8335 | rharry@co.napa.ca.us |
| 29 | Nevada County Dept. of Public Social Services P O Box 1210 Nevada City, CA 95959 | Kathy Burns | (530) 470-2423 | (530) 470-2434 | sokburns@co.nevada.ca.us |

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|----|--|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 30 | Orange County Social Services Agency P O Box 22006 Santa Ana, CA 92705 | Ruth Daniel | (714) 435-4642 | (714) 245-6050 | |
| 31 | Placer County Health and Human Services 11519 B Avenue Auburn, CA 95603 | Margie Livingston | (530) 889-7691 | (530) 889-7608 | mlivingston@placer.ca.gov |
| 32 | Plumas County Social Services P O Box 360 Quincy, CA 95971 | Anne Stokell | (530) 283-6052 | (530) 283-6368 | |
| 33 | Riverside County Dept of Public Social Service 4060 County Circle Drive Riverside, CA 92503 | Anne Seratte, Fiscal Karen Spencer, Prgm | (909) 358-3103 (909) 358-3052 | (909) 358-3409 (909) 358-3036 | aseratte@riversidedpss.org kspencer@riversidedpss.org |
| 34 | Sacramento County Depart of Health and Human Services 4875 Broadway Sacramento, CA 95820 | Jeanette Taylor | (916) 874-9456 | (916) 874-9647 | |
| 35 | San Benito County Health & Human Services Agency 1111 San Felipe Rd, Ste 206 Hollister, CA 95023 | Donna Elmhorst | (831) 636-4190 | (831) 637-2910 | |
| 36 | San Bernardino County Dept of Aging & Adult Services 686 E. Mill Street San Bernardino, CA 95023 | Jeanine Chenault | (909) 891-3907 | (909) 891-3919 | ichenault@dpss.co.san-bernardino.ca.us |
| 37 | San Diego County Health & Human Services Agency 9335 Hazard Way, Ste 100 San Diego, CA 92123 | Lupe Michel | (619) 515-6779 | (619) 685-2298 | |

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|----|---|---|----------------|----------------|--|
| 38 | San Francisco City & County Dept of Social Services P O Box 7988, Unit F-000 San Francisco, CA 94120-7988 | Leo Levenson, Fiscal Tony Nicco, Prgm | (415) 557-5140 | (415) 557-6543 | leo_levinson@ci.sf.ca.us |
| 39 | San Joaquin County Dept of Health/Human Services 333 E. Washington, 2 nd Fl Stockton, CA 95202-3200 | Joe Laraga | (209) 468-1625 | (209) 468-2207 | |
| 40 | San Luis Obispo County Adult Services Program P O Box 8119 San Luis Obispo, CA 93403 | Laurie Wylie | (805) 788-2504 | (805) 788-2512 | |
| 41 | San Mateo County Long Term Care Aging & Adult Services P O Box 5892 San Mateo, CA 94403 | Robert Fucilla | (650) 573-2413 | (650) 573-2193 | |
| 42 | Santa Barbara County Dept of Social Services 234 Camino Del Remedio Santa Barbara, CA 93110 | Pat Rodriguez | (805) 681-4611 | (805) 681-4680 | prodrig@eo.santa-barbara.ca.us |
| 43 | Santa Clara County Social Services Agency 591 N. King Road San Jose, CA 95133 | Jackie Garcia | (408) 928-3640 | (408) 272-2943 | montoyaj@ssa.co.santa-clara.ca.us |
| 44 | Santa Cruz County Social Services Dept 12 W. Beach Street Watsonville, CA 95076 | Sylvia Soto | (831) 763-8807 | (831) 763-8888 | hrrs38@hra.co.santa_cruz.ca.us |
| 45 | Shasta County Dept of Social Services 1647 Hartnell Ave, Ste 16 Redding, CA 96002 | Carolyn Lear Jim Leveston, Prgm Manager | (530) 225-6034 | (530) 225-0658 | jlivingston@co.shasta.ca.us |

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|----|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--|
| 46 | Sierra County Social Services P O Box 1019 Loyalton, CA 96118 | Rebecca Kinkad | (530) 993-6727 | (530) 993-6767 | schselig@psln.com |
| 47 | Siskiyou County Adult and Children Services 490 S. Broadway Yreka, CA 96097 | Chris Loogman | (530) 841-4212 | (530) 842-6277 | |
| 48 | Solano County Health & Social Services Dept 201 Georgia Street Vallejo, CA 94590 | Deborah Loft, Pgm Lisa, Fiscal | (707) 553-5111 | (707) 553-5788 | |
| 49 | Sonoma County Human Services P O Box 1539 Santa Rosa, CA 95402 | Charlotte Marchetti | (707) 565-5868 | (707) 565-5890 | |
| 50 | Stanislaus County Community Services Agency 251 East Hackett Road Modesto, CA 95358 | Claudia Pinto Castro | (209) 558-2210 | (209) 558-3344 | pintoc@mail.co.stanislaus.ca.us |
| 51 | Sutter County Dept of Human Services/ Social Services Division 1965 Live Oak Boulevard Yuba City, CA 95991 | Linda Brott | (530) 822-7227 Ext. # 128 | (530) 822-7384 | |
| 52 | Tehama County Depart of Social Services P O Box 1515 Red Bluff, CA 96080 | Patricia Smith | (530) 528-4108 | (530) 527-5410 | |
| 53 | Trinity County Health & Human Services P O Box 1470 Weaverville, CA 96093-1470 | Marilyn Fletcher | (530) 623-1265 Ext. # 8237 | (530) 623-1250 | mfletcher@isaws.cahwnet.gov |

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| 54 | Tulare County Health & Human Services Agency P O Box 671 Visalia CA 93279 | Rebecca Gutierrez | (559) 733-6111 Ext. # | (559) 737-4400 | |
| 55 | Tuolumne County Depart of Social Services 20075 Cedar Road North Sonora, CA 95370 | Cynthia Phillips | (209) 533-5793 | (209) 533-7355 | |
| 56 | Ventura County Public Social Services Agency 505 Poli Street Ventura, CA 93001 | Wendy Fisch | (805) 652-7806 | (805) 652-7502 | |
| 57 | Yolo County Depart Employment and Social Services 120 West Main Street Woodland, CA 95695 | Corkey Mapalo | (530) 661-2762 | (530) 661-2847 | corkey.mapalo@ccm.yolocounty.org |
| 58 | Yuba County Health & Human Services Agency P O Box 2320 Marysville, CA 95901 | Sondra Yorton, Prg Toni Bebout, Fiscal | (530) 749-6420 (530) 749-6362 | (530) 749-6281 | syorton@ychsa.org tbebout@ychsa.org |